

The lady in Chicago did not know what she was starting when she took the intern and went out to milk the cow. And earth did not know what it was starting when it took down the sword in that big war and went out to gather glory. The world will be very sick of war before it is all over.

Everywhere there seems possibility of fighting, some distinguished English statesman, with a bad headache from the night before, presumably, even suggests that England and America are drifting toward war. Dangerous drifting, especially for England, if it were so, but it is not so, "we guess," as the English would say.

Russia, however, the despised, overgrown sister of the North, seems to be ready to fight any time. She has 400,000 men ready for trouble on the Polish and Rumanian borders. There will be absorbing done there by Russia unless western Europe helps against Russia on a big scale.

And the appetite for "helping" has died out in western Europe, except for the French desire to get thirty billion francs owed by the Czar and repudiated by Lenin. France will tire of that mirage of glory after a while, and Russia will do various unpleasant things to her neighbors while her enthusiasm lasts.

The hopeful supposed that nations would have enough war after this war; but look at the figures.

France, according to a report made to Congress by Secretary Baker, has the world's biggest standing army, with francs selling for seven cents apiece. That is no joke.

With peace declared and the indemnity "fixed" for the time being, France has actually under arms, eating at public expense, drawing pay, and producing nothing for France, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand men.

She has, in her reserves, more than a million and a half more men. That does not look like blessed peace. France expects to make Germany feed and pay that army for the next forty-two years. That may happen; may not; probably won't.

But if it did happen, how much better for Germany than for France. If Germany had that army, as she used to have it, she would have to pay and feed it any how, and at the same time lose the services of the productive work of the hundreds of thousands of army men.

Now Germany's men are all available for work, thanks to the peace terms that killed off the Kaiser's army and navy.

And France has three-quarters of a million men producing nothing, learning nothing away from their families, from the farms and the factories, while Germany's men are all at work producing wealth and families—to make Germany bigger. Germany is growing and producing. Training her men in industry and agriculture, while France has nearly a million of her best sons marching around producing nothing, watching Germany grow bigger. Is that a good thing for France or a good thing for Germany?

If you had to see your sons idle, fed by the working sons of your neighbors, or your sons busy developing the farm and feeding idle men across the line, which would you choose as better for your sons?

Victory in war often hurts the winner more than the loser. The winner may make a fool of himself for a while, the loser must work—and work is what counts.

This country, fortunately, seems inclined to avoid waste of money and waste of men on a great standing army. The President—Heaven knows why—wanted a standing army of nearly three hundred thousand men, but Congress decided against it.

Certain interests, it is well known, want plenty of soldiers to deal with labor. For dealing with strikes, which meant, you could use do more than use as many machine guns as the widest streets would hold, and you don't need three hundred thousand soldiers for that. England got along nicely before the war with fifty thousand men, or fewer, in the British island. Should we not get on with one hundred and fifty thousand?

They ought to "take care of labor," and form a sufficient nucleus, officers and men, for a real army of millions, if we have to have it. Those that worry about "labor," for their comfort should remember that we have prohibition, and that helps keep the peace.

Men that ought to know say the great steel strike was won by prohibition. It was only necessary to keep away whiskey. Without it there was no trouble, as the men would not go up against bullets cold sober, and could not win in any other way.

What the country wants, and is going to have, thanks to Mr. Harding, is a navy big enough to say to the world, "keep away from here." It is reassuring to hear Senator King say that we mean to have the fleet we need, and "not depend upon the navy, generosity, or good will of other powers with rival conflicting interests or ambitions."

It surprises the average person to hear from the Naval Committee that "submarines and aircraft are as yet only auxiliary forces." In the war it was thought

HEARST SUES TO BACK FOREIGN LOANS

MINGO MINERS DEMAND TRIAL

Government's Proposal to Not Prose Two of Cases Is Rejected.

By S. D. WEYER.
(International News Service.)
WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—The State sprung a surprise just before adjournment of the brief morning session of the "bullet battle" case today, when it announced that it desired to nolle the indictments against two of the twenty-one defendants—N. H. Atwood and B. R. Page.

SEEK TO BE TRIED.

"Just a moment!" came the voice of Atwood, who jumped up from his chair in defendant's row. He stepped over to J. J. Conniff, chief of counsel, and whispered a few words in his ear. The international news service correspondent, sitting close by, heard him say:

"I don't want to have it noiled. I want to be tried and acquitted."

At the same time, Page—the only colored man among the accused—had given similar whispered advice to counsel.

Conniff announced: "These two defendants desire to be tried."

The witness chair looked positively lonesome when the fifteenth day of the case opened today.

It was the only chair not occupied. The men and women jamming the court room had curious eyes glued upon it. When the first person walks to that chair, swears to "nothing but the truth" and swears down this legal battle to a trial, instead of a legal sparring match.

From the empty chair the eyes kept watching to the lips of Judge Robert T. Bailey, the thirty-six-year-old judge, trying the biggest criminal case in point of number of defendants on record in the law courts of America, when he asks:

"What says the state?"

The prosecution must, in answer, lay its cards on the table.

If it pleads absence of material witnesses, the case is almost certain to be continued, which means a new jury and all the endless and costly labor that it involves.

THREAT TRAVELS FAST.

Sheriff A. C. Pinson said just before opening that the great majority of the Commonwealth's witnesses against Sid Hatfield and his twenty defendants are on hand. Judge Bailey's jail threat traveled fast to all corners of Mingo. Many reluctant ones found themselves suddenly recovered from the "fit" or had discovered roads passable enough to ride to the county's "big town" on horseback, bike, or even hike part of the way.

Williamson is just beginning to realize the importance it has assumed in the eyes of not only the State of West Virginia, but the nation at large. Every day brings new visitors. All hotels are crowded to overflowing; boarding houses are doing a flourishing business; the postoffice and telegraph stations are handling greater volume of work than in the twenty-five years' history of the town.

Four hundred and fifty thousand miners-members of the United Mine Workers of America are watching this case with intense interest. Rightly or wrongly, they consider this the trial not of twenty-one individuals from the little mining settlement of Matewan, but of the whole organization of miners in America.

TODAY

that submarines were a little more than auxiliary, when the question always was: "What ships were sunk yesterday, and why don't they dare bring out their battleships?"

Some thoughtful reporter, by attributing to Mr. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, a private fortune of five hundred millions, discovers that Mr. Harding's Cabinet will be made up of men owning among them \$604,000,000. Some fierce Democrats are shuddering at that, and shrieking, too, but the public will not take it so seriously.

Men that have gathered together \$604,000,000 ought to know that money is worth something. And after the squandering debauch of the outgoing Administration, some knowledge of the value of money will be welcome. The country has had enough of spendthrifts for a while.

If Mr. Harding has chosen men that know the value of money, so much the better for every business man and worker. To be a rich man is not of itself a crime. Washington, whose birthday approaches, was the richest man in America and the best. The combination is possible.

TWO OF MATEWAN DEFENDANTS REJECT OFFER OF FREEDOM

The Washington Times

HEARST SUES TO BACK FOREIGN LOANS

ASK ALIEN BAN TO BAR TYPHUS

MRS. HARDING JOINS HUSBAND

Wife of President-Elect Expected to Name Social Secretary.

Miss Harlan Mentioned.

By JACK ROYLE.
(International News Service.)
ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Warren G. Harding will begin her Florida vacation today. She is expected to arrive here some time this afternoon. The President-elect will abandon his swarm of visitors for a time in order to meet her at the station.

MAY NAME SECRETARY.

Mrs. Harding has only one member of her cabinet to select, her social secretary. There is no reason to believe that her choice already has been made, but she has followed the example of her husband in guarding the news of her selection closely.

Many possible candidates have been mentioned, but Mrs. Harding's only comment thus far has been: "Never mind, a lot of you will be surprised when I name my secretary."

The most probable candidate, according to information here, is Miss Mary Harlan, of Washington, daughter of the former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Miss Harlan is thoroughly familiar with Washington and is herself an accomplished hostess.

Among the crowd of visitors who jammed the Harding reception room today was Martin Gillen, formerly assistant to John Barton Payne. Considerable significance is attached to Mr. Gillen's appointment with Mr. Harding, in view of the prominence here of his father, a well-known executive, and of J. Davis Wardell, of Baltimore, of the Association of Railway Securities Holders.

HUSTON IS BOOMED.

Mrs. Payne is now acting as director general of railroads, and the railroad executives, it is known, are extremely anxious that some arrangements be made by the Harding Administration by which money due the roads from the Government may be paid without delay.

Mr. Harding said today that he expected to confer with Mr. Wardell shortly.

Strong endorsements are being received at Harding headquarters for the appointment of C. H. Huston, of Chattanooga, Tenn., as Secretary of Commerce. It is known that Mr. Harding has a high regard for Mr. Huston and his ability, but no indication has been given that any offer has been made him.

CATSUP BOTTLE ENDS HIS DESIRE FOR DIAMOND

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 11.—Tony Serpens, who conducts a restaurant here, used a catsup bottle effectively over the head of George Maritz, who, it is stated, attempted to snatch a \$1,000 diamond from Serpens's shirt front. Maritz had a bloody appearance from having been bespattered. He is in jail. He had been on parole and he will come up before Judge Henderson for sentence.

SENATE VOTES TO RAISE PAY OF VICE PRESIDENT

An amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill providing for an increase in the salary of the Vice President from \$12,000 to \$15,000 was passed in the Senate today. The amendment was introduced by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio.

YOU NEED NOT BE OUT OF WORK

If you consult the following. Every day new positions offered.

Help Wanted—Female.
SALESWOMEN for millinery and suit dept., of experience and ability; good salary to night party.
WATERS and assist with child—Colored; suit night; references.
SALESWOMEN—Millinery; a large department store, catering to high-class clientele, requires the services of a number of millinery saleswomen, with experience in waiting on the best trade. Smart appearance and ability necessary qualifications.
MANGLE HANDS—White, thoroughly experienced; at once.
Help Wanted—Male.
OPPORTUNITY knocks, young man—Do you believe in yourself? Can you sell? You are offered an opportunity that will make you independent of a boss and a daily grind, a chance to cut away from a boss and boss yourself.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Become a typewriter mechanic; it yourself a specialty for a Government or commercial position. For particulars call at
For identity of these and other similar ads, consult the "Help Wanted" column, "Wanted" section, today's Washington Times.

DECISION MARCH 1 IN ERWIN BERGDOLL CASE

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Feb. 11.—Erwin Bergdoll, millionaire "poker," is still in prison at the disciplinary barracks pending a decision by Federal Judge Pollock on his habeas corpus proceedings.

Judge Pollock has reserved decision until March 1.

While the whereabouts of the girls were unknown Mrs. Voisaw visited her daily and the two fervently prayed for the safe deliverance of the runaway girls.

Mrs. Watts, mother of Margaret, was grateful to the police; and also expressed her gratitude to the disciplinary barracks pending a decision by Federal Judge Pollock on his habeas corpus proceedings.

Judge Pollock has reserved decision until March 1.

Runaway Girls Sob as Parents Pray for Them

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 11.—A prison prayer marks the end of the disappearance of Margaret Bragunier and Elizabeth Shorey.

They left here last night. They'll be home tomorrow night.

Following a dramatic and pathetic tableau in the local jail, in which the parents and prodigals were the actors, the rejoicing party departed from the Sunny South.

The prayer was made by Margaret's mother and Elizabeth's father and Chief of Police Roach in the women's detention quarters here. The two runaway girls, who set out "to see the world," did not pray.

The three young men held when the Baltimore boat touched here have been released. They were friends of the girls, but they convinced the police there was no connection between their simultaneous departures from Washington.

SONS MARK REUNION.


The meeting of the parents and the runaway girls might have been food for the man who grinds a movie camera. There were lots of outstretched arms. There were sobs and tears. There were advances, and hesitations. None of the principals seemed to know exactly how to act.

"My child, have you done anything wrong?"

It was Mrs. Bragunier, addressing Margaret, who was crying.

Margaret was crying.

THE DUCHESS OF CROY, formerly Miss Nancy Leishmann, of Pittsburgh, who is being deferred from acquiring her husband's fortune, by French courts. The Duke served in the German army and his estates were sequestered.



ASK ALIEN BAN TO BAR TYPHUS

Senators to Speed Legislation Shutting Off Flow of Perilous Plague Carriers.

By LEE ELLMAKER.
(International News Service.)
Despite most drastic protective measures, typhus carriers are entering the United States, Commissioner General of Immigration Anthony Caminetti stated today. He expressed confidence, however, that "the plague will never get beyond the confines of the quarantine zone."

URGE ONE-YEAR BAN.

Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, admitted that cases of the dreaded plague are entering the country, but declared that he had no fears of an epidemic.

In spite of the confidence of Caminetti and Dr. Cummings, members of Congress are aroused at the situation, and Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, announced today that he will wage a fight on the Senate floor for the immediate passage of legislation barring all immigrants for a period of at least one year.

"Every person who has any knowledge of the situation in Europe has warned us that this nation is in danger of the dreaded typhus being brought here by immigrants," Senator King said. "We must take drastic action to protect our people from this scourge."

"Senator Harrison of Mississippi announced that he would call upon the Senate to lay pending legislation aside in favor of immigration restrictions."

President Wilson today relayed to Secretary of the Treasury Houston the telegram from Dr. Royal Copeland, health commissioner of New York, requesting that some quarantine action be taken as a preventative against typhus being brought into this country.

Secretary Houston is asked to advise the President on the matter, and it is expected that he will call upon the customs division and the U. S. Public Health Service for reports.

TAKES STRONG MEASURES.

Strong measures to combat the entrance of typhus into the United States have been taken by the Immigration Service, acting in concert with the Public Health Service, Commissioner Caminetti asserted.

"During my recent tour of inspection in Europe, during which I visited eight countries," said Caminetti, "I saw the great danger that confronted this country through the great hordes of Europeans planning to come to the United States, and immediately upon my return strict orders were issued to all immigration stations to take the utmost precautions to prevent the entry of all persons who might bring typhus germs with them. Despite all this, however, some cases have slipped in, but we are confident that the plague will never get beyond the confines of the quarantine zone."

Caminetti said that a number of the countries of Western Europe were aiding in the work of stamping out typhus by inspecting and fumigating the baggage of all prospective immigrants passing through their countries to ports to take passage for America.

"The supposition is that when the emigrants get on board ship they are clean and free of vermin and germs," said Caminetti, "but sometimes they set in contact with infected persons despite the utmost precautions."

Dr. J. W. Kerr, who is in charge of the hospital service at Ellis Island, accompanied Caminetti on his recent European trip.

KERR KNOWS GAME.

"Dr. Kerr also has had large experience in known who who disciplinary measures are needed to keep down the threatened typhus plague," added Caminetti. "He came back from the European trip with a personal knowledge of the European situation and of course was in a position to act promptly."

CLEMENCEAU COMING HERE ON WORLD TOUR

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Former Premier Georges Clemenceau contemplates a visit to the United States after his return from India, if his health permits.

Letters received from the ex-premier today said he expected to arrive home about March 15.

If he is able to make the American journey, he will continue to China and Japan from the United States, thus completing a visit to all parts of the world.

FRANCE OPEN TO LEAGUE CHANGES

Briand Urged to Address Harding on Treaty Amendments Soon After March 4.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Petit Parisien, in a column article on the first page today, urged Premier Briand publicly to address President-elect Harding on Franco-American relations immediately after March 4, explaining that France cannot renounce the League of Nations because it is linked too strongly with the treaty of Versailles, but announcing that France is ready to examine and doubtless will approve any American amendments.

The Petit Parisien expressed the hope that the United States will ratify the treaty and league covenant and not attempt to avoid responsibility.

"France does not demand the impossible from Germany," explained the newspaper, "adding: 'We seek American aid for a world revival of peace; we seek American aid to help us to conquer and to govern.'"

According to the Petit Parisien, the government has "judiciously advised" M. Jusseland, the French ambassador at Washington, to take measures to combat the statements attributed to Bernard M. Baruch and Thomas W. Lamont in opposition to the Paris decision on indemnity.

The newspaper expresses the fear that the indemnity decision of the inter-allied supreme council may prove fruitless unless America aids by extending credits.

WOMAN HIRES COP TO KILL HUSBAND

Detective Charges He Was Engaged for Shooting by Wife, Who Is Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Edna, the nineteen-year-old wife of George Murphy, went into a drug store last night, telling him to wait outside.

A minute later a stranger stepped up to the husband and said:

"I'm Detective Belshaw, from Central Station. Your wife brought you here to be murdered. I was to shoot you."

Inside the drug store the wife was toying with a telephone book. Detective Melgrew stepped up to her, after a short interval.

"Please come with me to Central Police Station," he said.

Outside the drug store Mrs. Murphy and Detective Melgrew were met by the woman's husband, in company with Detective Belshaw. The girl was greatly surprised.

"You wanted to kill me?" the husband said.

Mrs. Murphy made no reply.

At Central Station the young woman was charged with conspiracy to commit a felony.

Strike Threatens Athens.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The strike movement in Athens is spreading and a general strike appears inevitable, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from that city today. The electricians, bakers, and weavers joined the strike of street railway and electric workers.

LEAVES HIS DAUGHTER \$1 TO BUY ROPE AND HANG HERSELF

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—One dollar with which to purchase a rope to hang herself is the rather unusual bequest found in the will of John Werner, of Peabody, which has just been filed at Salem, the county seat. Werner, who died August 20, 1920, left three sons and four daughters.

One daughter is named "to receive \$1 to purchase a rope to hang herself with." The alleged grievance against her is "that she caused the arrest of her father for the sake of a worthless husband and is not worth any more."

No estimate is given of the value of the estate.

SEC. HOUSTON MUST DEFEND USE OF FUNDS

Proposed United States Credits To Five Nations Called Illegal in Biji.

NOT FIGHTING U. S. ENEMY

Statute Provides Nations Must Be at War With Entente Powers.

Secretary of the Treasury David F. Houston today was ordered to show cause on February 21 why he should not be restrained from allowing further credits to foreign governments.

The rule was issued by Justice Hitz, of the District Supreme Court, in response to a suit filed by William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, as a citizen and taxpayer.

The bill sets forth that the statute providing for loans to foreign governments specifically requires that they be at war with an enemy of the United States at the time the loan is made, and that the proposed loans to the five countries cited are to nations which are not at war with enemies of the entente powers.

\$419,176,322 IN FUND.

Through Attorney W. A. DeFord and Ansell and Bailey, Mr. Hearst charges that Secretary Houston and his predecessors in office advanced to foreign governments \$5,580,823,677.18, that a balance of \$419,176,322.82 out of a fund of \$10,000,000 remains in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the Secretary is about to make further advances to foreign governments.

Mr. Hearst charges specifically that Secretary Houston is about to make credits to the following governments in the following amounts: Czechoslovak Republic, \$5,072,534.00; France, \$50,496,977.24; Greece, \$33,236,829.05; Italy, \$34,921,192.73; Liberia, \$4,974,000.00.

Mr. Hearst charges that the Czechoslovak Republic did not exist during the war as a government engaged in war with the enemy of the United States, and, therefore, could not avail itself of the credits established in this country for the governments which were warring on our side.

CALLS LOAN UNAUTHORIZED.

The loan to Liberia, Mr. Hearst charges, was also unauthorized, because Liberia never declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Hearst also charges that the Secretary of the Treasury has unlawfully allowed Boris Bakhmeteff, the accredited ambassador of the Russian government in Russia, to withdraw money from a fund established prior to the overthrow of that government by the Bolsheviks, and that a sum of money now on deposit in the National City Bank in New York city, which rightfully belongs to the United States, is being used by him.

He charges that the Secretary of the Treasury has allowed Bakhmeteff to withdraw money from the bank, and to continue to permit him to do so unless he is restrained by the injunction which was asked.

In his bill filed today Mr. Hearst sets forth as exhibits tables taken from the report of the Treasury Department showing the amounts paid the foreign governments as loans by the United States, and also sets forth the acts which gave authority for some of the loans.

The Secretary of the Treasury is contemplating making loans amounting to \$419,176,322.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

FULL TEXT ON PAGE 2

The full text of Mr. Hearst's petition to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from making further loans to foreign governments appears on Page 2.